L 12297-63   EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/APGC   Pr-4   BW/MN
                                                S/081/63/000/005/054/075   63

AUTHORS: Kostrin, K. V., Sabadash, Yu. S., Malikov, F. Kh. and Sakayev, R. A.

TITLE: Thermal reforming of straight-run gasoline

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 501, abstract 5P163 (Tr.
            Bashkirsk. n.i in-t. po pererabotke nefti, 1962, no. 5, 41-50)

TEXT: Several sets of data were introduced on studies of reforming processes
on both experimental and industrial apparatus. On the basis of the experiments a
plan was developed and proposed for complex utilization of thermal cracking estab-
lishments for light fractions of semi-tars (with removal of middle fractions from
them which might be used after purification as components of diesel fuel) and re-
forming of lower octane fractions of straight-run gasolines. The straight-run gas-
oline entering the cracking apparatus need not contain head fractions; the distil-
lation of the latter may occur directly on atmospheric vacuum pipe stills or normal
pressure pipe stills or on secondary distillation apparatus. The adoption of the
above described plan on petroleum industry plants will result in the possibility
of increasing the production of diesel fuel, and also gasolines with a higher than
A-66 octane number. A plan was introduced for reconstruction of a typical thermal
cracking system. A. Nagatkina.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Petroleum in the Moscow State in the 16th and 17th centuries.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.4:115-119 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Russia—Petroleum industry)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

First studies of petroleum and asphalt in the laboratory of the
Academy of Sciences in the 18th century. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft'
i gaz 5 no.8:113-115 '62.   (MIRA 17:3)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; SABADASH, Yu.S.

Thermal cracking of fuel oils and tars from high-sulfur crudes.
Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.2:1-5 F '62.   (MIRA 15:1)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti.

(Bashkiria—Cracking process)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Starting from early times... Neftianik 7 no.2:32 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnologicheskogo otdela Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke nefti.
(Distillation)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Petroleum in the north of Russia. Neftianik 7 no.4:33 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Russia, Northern--Petroleum)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; SABADASH, Yu.S.

Improving the quality of automobile gasolines in Bashkir
petroleum refineries. Neftianik 7 no.5:13-14 My '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Sotrudniki Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta po pererabotke nefti.
(Bashkiria—Gasoline)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; KALANTAR, N.G.

Works of the Bashkir Scientific Research Institute of the
Petroleum Refining. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.9:72-3 of
cover S '62.   (MIRA 15:8)
                    (Petroleum—Refining)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; SABADASH, Yu.S.

Light thermal cracking (viscosity breaking) of the heavy
residues of sour crudes. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:18-23 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; AKHMETOVA, R.S.

Yarega oil as a crude for obtaining high-quality bitumens.
Trudy BashNII NP no.6:139-150 '63.   (MIRA 17:5)

AKIMOV, V.S.; KOSTRIN, K.V.; KREYMER, M.L.; SABADASH, Yu.S.

Remodeling pressure-vacuum and thermal cracking devices.
Trudy BashNII NP no.6:271-278 '63.   (MIRA 17:5)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; KOLBINA, L.I.; TOSKINA, Z.N.

Economic significance of the use of chemicals in petroleum
refining and the classification of these chemicals. Trudy
BashNII NP no.6:283-293 '63.   (MIRA 17:5)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

One of the first descriptions of the petroleum occurrences in the
Volga-Ural region. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gas 6 no.2:
117-119 '63.   (MIRA 16:5)
            (Volga-Ural region—Petroleum geology)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Ore experts and petroleum prospectors of the Volga-Ural region in the middle of the 18th century. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.7:125-128 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Petroleum refineries in the U.S.S. Khim. i tekh. topl. i
masel 8 no.5:71-3 of cover My '63.   (MIRA 16:8)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Valuable contribution to the scientific and technical
literature on petroleum coke. Khim. i tekh. topl. i
masel 8 no.9:67-68 S '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; KREYMER, M.L.; MALIKOV, F.Kh.; GAL'PERIN, B.M.;
NAPALKOVA, S.A.

Refining sour oils in the units and plants of Bashkiria.
Trudy BashNII NP no.7:19-29 '64.   (MIRA 17:9)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

       Tertii Bornovolokov, a forgotten Russian scientist. Let. Sav.
       4:128-142 '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

       1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftepererabotki,
       Ufa.

KOSTRIN, K.V., prof.

What is "mumie"? Priroda 54 no.7:88-90 Jl '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti, Ufa.

BRUDNIK, M.M.; KOSTRIN, K.V.

Placing the equipment of petroleum refinery units in open areas.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.12:38-40 '64.   (MIRA 18:2)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti.

KOSTRIN, K.V.

New book on Production control of oils and paraffins by D.O.
Gol'dberg. Khim.i tekh.topl. i masel 10 no.1:60 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

KOSTRINA, L., inzh.; SVANIDZE, V., inzh.

Chemistry and the maintenance of equipment. Tekh. i vooruzh.
no.4:68-72 Ap '64.   (MIRA 17:9)

SOV/96-58-5-9/27

AUTHORS: Korovin, V.A., Engineer, Kostrinkin, Yu.M., Candidate
           of Technical Sciences and Taratuta, V.A., Solov'yeva, V.P.,
           Engineers

TITLE: A Spectro-photometric Method of Controlling the Water
           Conditions in Thermal-power Equipment (Spektrofotometriches-
           kiy metod kontrolya vodnogo rezhima v teplosilovom
           khozyaystve)

ABSTRACT: At present two methods are used to determine the salt
           content of steam and condensate; one is by ionic analysis and
           the other by measurement of electrical conductivity. The dis-
           advantages of these methods are described and the use of
           spectro-photometer is recommended. The technique for the deter-
           mination of elements such as sodium, potassium and calcium is
           indicated in general terms.
           The article then describes a simple flame spectro-photometer
           installation assembled at the All-Union Thermo-technical
           Institute. It can be made up in any power-station laboratory.
           The equipment is illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 1; its
           construction and method of operation are described. It was
           used to determine sodium in solution at concentrations ranging
           Card 1/2

A Spectro-photometric Method of Controlling the Water Conditions in
Thermal-power Equipment

SOV/96-58-5-9/27

from 0.1 mg/litre to some hundreds of milligrams per litre.
A special three-channel burner was used; it is illustrated
in Figure 2. Detailed operating instructions for the instru-
ment are then given, including calibration with standard
solution and the method of working out the results.
The entire process of determining sodium content in samples,
for example, in acid concentrations or in other liquids, can
be completed in 5 - 10 minutes, including the time necessary
to plot the graphs. The accuracy is of the order of $\pm$ 5%,
similar to that of a good photo-calorimeter.
There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VTI

Card 2/2   1. Heat engines--Water supply 2. Feed water--Purification
                3. Feed water--Analysis   4. Spectrophotometers--Applications

KOSTRINA, L., inzhener

Arc welding of aluminum. Tekh. i vooruzh. no.3:61-62 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

KOSTRITS, A.I.

Use of mesh-reinforced roofs in housing construction. Nauch.
trudy AKKH no.31:68-75 '64.   (MIRA 18:9)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

The initial period of the activity of the Cartographic
Commission of the Russian Geographical Society (1904-1917).
Izv. Vses. Geog. ob-va 97 no.5:476-480 S-O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

KOSTRITS, I.B.; RODIN,L.Ye., otv. red.

[Geographical Society of the U.S.S.R.; manual] Geograficheskoe
obshchestvo SSSR. Spravochnik. Leningrad, 1962. 146 p.
1. Geograficheskoye obshchestvo SSSR.   (MIRA 16:9)
        (Geographical societies--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

KOBLYAKOVA, V.N.; KOSTRITS, I.B.

Exhibition of Soviet maps in the Geographical Society of the
Soviet Union. Geog.sbor. no.13:197-200 '59.   (MIRA 12:6)
(Leningrad--Maps--Exhibitions)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

Work of the IU.M. Shokal'ii Branch of Mathematical Geography
and Cartography. Mat. Otd. mat. geog. i kart. Geog. ob-va SSSR
no.1:55-57 '61.

Preparation of printed catalogs of cartographic works. Ibid.:
57-58   (MIRA 17:8)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

On the organization of the National Council of Geographers of the U.S.S.R. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 97 no.3:307 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

S.V.Kalesnik's anniversary. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.
4:172-173 Jl-Ag '61.   (MIRA 14:7)
            (Kalesnik, Stanislav Vikent'evich, 1901-)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

Conference on comprehensive atlases of republics, territories, and provinces. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 93 no.4:373-374 Jl - Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:7)
(Cartography—Congresses)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

       Gerardus Mercator; 1512-1594. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 94 no.4:362
       Jl-Ag '62.   (MIRA 15:9)
             (Mercator, Gerardus, 1512-1594)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

Scientific and technical conference on cartography. Izv. Vses.
geog. ob-va 96 no.6:536-537 N-O '64   (MIRA 18:1)

KOSTRITSA, A.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/5179

Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan. Universitet.

Issledovaniye protsessov perenosa. Voprosy teorii otnositel'nosti (Study of Trans-
   fer Processes. Problems in the Theory of Relativity) Alma-Ata, 1959. 236 p.
   Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed. (Series: Its Trudy)

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR and Kazakhskiy
   gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M. Kirova.

Editorial Board: V.P. Kashkarov, N.D. Kosov, and N.M. Petrova; Resp. Ed.:
   L.A. Vulis; Tech. Ed.: L.D. Kashkarov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for research physicists and engi-
   neers. It can also be used by instructors and students at universities.

COVERAGE: The articles of this collection contain the results of 19 studies in
   transport problems and the general theory of relativity made from 1956 to 1958
   by the staff of the kafedra obshchey fiziki i teoreticheskoy fiziki Kazakhskogo
   universiteta im. S.M. Kirova (Department of General Physics and   Theoretical

Card 1/5

Physics of the S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University). The articles are arranged
in two groups. Group one contains 16 articles concerning the research activity
of the teplofizicheskaya laboratoriya pri kafedre obshchey fiziki (Heat Physics
Laboratory of the Department of General Physics) in the investigation of trans-
port processes of matter, impulse and energy; group two contains three articles
reporting on studies of the Department of Theoretical Physics on problems of the
theory of relativity. Article one of the collection is an introduction and re-
views the problems of transport processes and gives a fairly detailed bibliog-
raphy of contributions of members of physics department of Kazakh State Uni-
versity. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

From the Editor   3

I. INVESTIGATION OF TRANSPORT PROCESSES

Vulis, L.A. Contribution to the Investigation of Transport Processes   7

Card 2/5

YULIS, L.A.; KOSTRITSA, A.A.

Hydraulic analogy of the diffusion of neutrons and critical state of a nuclear reactor. Report No.1. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.energ. no.2:111-127 '59.   (MIRA 12:7)
      (Nuclear reactors--Electromechanical analogies)

TULIS, L.A.; KOSTRITSA, A.

Hydraulic analogy of the diffusion of neutrons and critical state of nuclear reactor. Report No.2. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.energ. no.2:128-138 '59.   (MIRA 12:7)
        (Nuclear reactors—Electromechanical analogies)

S/058/62/000/003/034/092
A061/A101

$\partial 1,000$

AUTHORS: Kostritsa, A. A., Kubyshkina, V. D.

TITLE: Calculation of neutron density distribution in the reflected reactor
              by the Fermi age theory

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 51, abstract 3B423
              ("Tr. Kazakhsk. un-ta", 1960, no. 2, 83 - 90)

TEXT: The age-diffusion theory was used to determine the effective multiply-
ing factors, the spatial distributions of thermal neutrons, and the neutron mode-
ration densities in reflected reactors. The age of thermal neutrons was assumed to
be the same in both zones. The thermal neutron diffusion equation and the Fermi
age equation for moderated neutrons were solved by a numerical method of succes-
sive approximations using two integrators simulating neutron diffusion and modera-
tion. Calculation results on slab reactors of three different types are compared
using the age-diffusion theory and two-group theory. For the first-type finite-
cylinder reflected reactor on enriched fuel, the two methods yield markedly dif-
ferent thermal neutron distributions. The difference is small in infinite-cylinder

Card 1/2

Calculation of neutron density distribution...   S/058/62/000/003/034/092
                                                        A061/A101

reflected reactors on slightly enriched fuel. Both the age and the two-group
method yielded one and the same multiplying factor value (within the integrator
accuracy) for reactors of all three types.

                                                        B. Levin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Vulis, L. A., Kostritsa, A. A., Kubyshkina, V. D.

TITLE: Calculation and simulation of optimal reactors with homogenized core (age approximation)

TEXT: The authors discuss some methods for calculating homogenized-core reactors with minimum critical mass and constant density of released energy due to absorber redistribution in the core. By using the integrators described in earlier papers (Vulis, Kostritsa, Tr. KazGU, Alma-Ata, 1959; Izv. AN KazSSR, ser. energet. no. 14, 111, 1959; Vestnik AN KazSSR, no. 9, 1959), some characteristic functions such as the fuel density distribution and the neutron density distribution are determined. The equations for a reactor with nonuniformly distributed fuel are difficult to solve in age or multigroup approximation but easy by simulation methods. A one-dimensional static integrator designed for solving heat-conduction-type equations with constant factors is described and discussed. In principle, reactor simulation needs two integrators: the first one for neutron moderation whose results

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are fed into the second one which simulates thermal-neutron diffusion. For
determining the minimum critical fuel mass, the function

$$\psi(x) = -1 + \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{4\pi\tau}} \int_{-1}^{+1} \psi(\alpha) e^{-\frac{(x-\alpha)^2}{4\tau}} d\alpha. \qquad (11)$$

is used; in this case, the moderator density $n_{\tau=\tau_t} \sim n_{\tau=0} \sim \psi(x)$;

$\psi = (T_0 - T)/T$, $k = \eta\psi/(\psi+1)$; T_0 is the life-time of thermal neutrons in the
reflector, η is the mean number of seondary neutrons per thermal neutron
absorbed by the fuel; $\sqrt{\tau}$ is the moderation length, τ_t the thermal neutron
age; all the parameters of the dimension of a length are taken as
dimensionless. Calculations of the critical fuel mass $\int\psi dx$ in age and two-
group approximations are compared (Table 1). For thermal-neutron density .
smoothing by an additional absorber,

$$\frac{T}{T_0} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\Sigma_{ar}}{\Sigma_{a3}} + \frac{\Sigma'(r)}{\Sigma_{a3}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \psi + y(r)}, \qquad (12)$$

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Calculation and simulation ...

is used, where the sought function $y(\vec{r}) = \sum'(r)/\sum_{a3}$ is proportional to the density of the additional absorber whose absorption cross section is $\sum'(r)$. $\dfrac{\sum_{ar}}{\sum_{a3}} = \psi$, the macroscopic absorption cross section ratio of fuel and moderator. In two-group approximation $f(y) = \dfrac{2}{\eta}\left[y(\vec{r}) + \dfrac{\psi+1}{\psi}\right]$; the analytic form of $f(y)$ and the criticality conditions are calculated in age and two-group approximations for a plane, a cylindrical, and a spherical reactor. From a comparison of the results it may be seen that the age approximation is well usable, and that neutron density smoothing problems lead to heat-conduction-type equations solvable by static integrators. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references: 7 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: G. Goertzel. J. Nucl. Energy, 2, No. 3, 193, 1956; J. Wilkins. Nucl. Sci. Engng, 6, No. 3, 229, 1959; J. Ravets, J. Lamarsh. Nucl. Sci. Engng, 7, No. 6, 496, 1960; M. Duret, W. Henderson. Nucleonics, 16, No. 11, 168, 1958.

Card 3/4

VULIS, L.A.; KOSTRITSA, A.A.; KUBYSHKINA, V.D.

 Designing and modeling of optimum homogenized-core reactors
 (age approximation). Atom. energ. 12 no.4:283-291 Ap '62.

            (MIRA 15:3)

   ·(Nuclear reactors)

VULIS, L.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOSTRITSA, A.A., dotsent

Elementary theory of the Ranque effect. Teploenergetika 9
no.10:72-77 O '62.   (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
                        (Fluid dynamics)

26.2243

AUTHOR: Kostritsa, A. A.

TITLE: Neutron diffusion in a moving medium

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 2, 1963, 218

TEXT: Neutron entrainment by a flowing moderator is studied in one group transport-theoretical approximation, taking account of neutron diffusion, absorption, production and scattering. Using Galanin's symbolism, the change in neutron density is obtained as

$$\frac{\partial N(r, n)}{\partial t} + u\nabla N(r, n) = -v\nabla N(r, n) - \frac{v}{l}N(r, n) + \frac{v}{4\pi l_s}\int \mu(\Phi)N(r, n')d\Omega' +$$
$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi}S(r). \qquad (1)$$

In the simplest case of onedimensional diffusion in a uniform flow it is easy to solve (1) as shown by Galanin and the diffusion length L is obtained as $L(\gamma)$ where $\gamma = u/v$. In P_1 approximation one obtains the hyperbolic equation

$$\frac{3D}{v^2}\frac{\partial^2 N_0}{\partial t^2} + \frac{6uD}{v^2}\frac{\partial^2 N_0}{\partial x \partial t} + \left(1 + \frac{3D}{v^2 T}\right)\frac{\partial N_0}{\partial t} = \qquad (3)$$
$$= D(1 - 3\gamma^2)\frac{\partial^2 N_0}{\partial x^2} - u\left(1 + \frac{3D}{v^2 T}\right)\frac{\partial N_0}{\partial x} - \frac{N_0}{T}.$$

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041449   S/0089/64/16/006/0504/0509

AUTHORS: Granovskiy, Ya. I.; Kostritsa, A. A.

TITLE: Nonstationary problems of the kinetic theory of neutron transport

TOPIC TAGS: neutron flux, neutron source, neutron transport, kinetic theory, reactor core, reactor moderator

ABSTRACT: In view of the importance that is attached to the deriva-
tion of new solutions for the kinetic equation as applied to differ-
ent individual problems, the authors solve the nonstationary kinetic
equation for monoenergetic neutrons by using the Fourier transforma-
tion of the unknown function and of the source function, with the
initial data taken into account. Such an approach is made possible
by the linearity of the neutron transport equation. The diffusion

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041449

of neutrons from a moving source and from an oscillating source is
analyzed, and its relation to similar problems in electrodynamics
and heat conduction pointed out, in view of its possible application
to reactors with moving neutron-source front, moving absorber, or
fast-moving moderator. Formulas are given for the dependence of the
diffusion length on the source velocity, and the neutron field near
the source is analyzed. "The authors are grateful to L. A. Vulis,
G. I. Marchuk, and Yu. V. Petrov for interest in the work." Orig.
art. has: 47 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Oct63

SUB CODE: NP   NR REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

Card   2/2

L 48758-65   EWT(d)   IJP(c)   DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5012486   UR/0089/65/018/004/0419/0422
                                 621.039.51.12

AUTHORS: Granovskiy, Ya. I.; Kostritsa, A. A.

TITLE: Asymptotic solution of the kinetic equation and dif-
fusion characteristics

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 419-422

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion theory, spherical harmonic, asymptotic solu-
tion, kinetic equation, Green's function, Fick's law

ABSTRACT: After pointing out that exact solutions of the kinetic
equation, which has been investigated only for very simple scattering
functions, display properties common to those observed in the P_1-ap-
proximation of the method of spherical harmonics, used for diffusion
theory, the authors analyze in greater detail the diffusion proper-
ties of the asymptotic part of the solution of the kinetic equation
in the general case when both the scattering and the sources are

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L 58758-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012486   O

anisotropic. From an analysis of the equation of the diffusion length, with application of Fick's law in neutron transport theory, it is shown that a tight relation exists between the singularities of the asymptotic behavior of the neutron density at large distances and the singularities of the Green's function of the kinetic equation, and that this connection is the cause of the common nature of the proper- ties of the diffusion theory and the solutions of the kinetic equa- tion. Original article has: 39 formulas

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30Mar64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: MA, NP

NR REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KOSTRITS, I.B.

Visit of American geographers in Leningrad. Izv. Vses. geog.
ob-va 94 no.1:104 Ja-F '62.   (MIRA 15:3)
                    (Leningrad--Geographers, American)

Kostritsa A G

1398. THE NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY OF WATER IN KIEV (Russian text) -
 Kostritsa A. G. - VRAC. DELO 1956, 10 (1067-1070)
The author found an element emitting β-particles with a half-life period of 36 min.
in the artesian well water of Kiev; it corresponds to a decomposition product of
actinium emanation. The considerable degree of activity and the short half-life
period of the Kiev water should be taken into account when such sources are con-
sidered from the therapeutic point of view. (S)

SIROTININ, N.N., professor; KOSTRITSA, A.G. (Kiyev)

Adsorption of influenza virus tagged with radioactive phsphorus, by erythrocytes. Vrach.delo no.11:1213 N '56.   (MLRA 10:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Sirotinin). 2. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(ERYTHROCYTES)   (INFLUENZA VIRUSES)   (RADIOACTIVE TRACERS)

KOSTRITSA, A.G.

Potassium standard for measuring the radioactivity of preparations.
Biofizika 3 no.2:246-248 '58.   (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR, Kiyev.
        (RADIOACTIVITY--MEASUREMENT) (POTASSIUM CHLORIDE)

KCSTRITSA, A. G.

BRODSKAYA, Ye.A.; EMAYKINA, V.P.; KOSTRITSA, A.G. (Kiyev)

Treating dysentery in experimental radiation sickness. Med.rad. 4
no.1:82 Ja '59.   (MIRA 12:2)
            (RADIATION SICKNESS)   (DYSENTERY)

KOSTRITSA, A.P.; BARYSHEVA, I.V.

Zinc-plated steel wire for cores of aluminum steel conductors.
Standartizatsiia 24 no.10:51-52 0 '60.   (MIRA 13:10)
(Electric conductors)

BALTER, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSTRITSA, T.V., inzh.;
LIKHOVSKIKH, M.N., inzh.

Effect of the hardness of steel hardened with high-frequency
currents on contact fatigue. Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.6:54-56
Je '64.   (MIRA 17:8)

KOSTRITSIN, A. K.

KOSTRITSIN, A. K. -- "Theoretical and Experimental Investigations of the Process of Cutting Soil With Blades." Cand Tech Sci, Joint Sci Council of the All-Union Inst of Mechanization of Agreculture and the All-Union Inst of Electrification of Agriculture, 19 Jan 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, 6 Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

KOSTRITSKIY, M.Ye.

P.P. Semenov-Tian-Shanskii. Izv. Krym.otd. Geog.ob-va. no.2:5-9 '53.
(Semenov-Tian-Shanskii, Petr Petrovich, 1827-   (MLRA 8:7)
1914)

KOSTRITSKIY   Ye.

Geomorphology of the Southern Bug Valley in the Black Sea Region.
Geog.sbir. no.1:177-200 '56.   (MIRA 12:7)
          (Southern Bug Valley--Physical geography)

AUTHOR: Kostritskiy, M. Ye.

TITLE: Geological Structure of the South Bug River Valley in
            the Black Sea Plain   (Geologicheskoye
            stroyeniye doliny reki Yuzhnogo Buga v predelakh Pricher-
            nomorskoy ravniny)

PERIODICAL: Izb. Krymsk. ped. in-ta, 1956, vol 22, pp 82-106

ABSTRACT: The oldest sedimentary formations in the southern Bug
            River valley are represented by the Upper Eocene marls
            with Ostrea gigantea, O. flabellula, Spondylus buchi
            and others, which lie on a wavy Precambrian foundation.
            The Oligocene deposits, preserved in the form of small
            separate islands, are represented by a sand-clay layer
            of the Khar'kovskiy series. Deposits of the Lower Sar-
            matian appear to be absent. The Middle Sarmatian layer
            is distributed over the lower part of the southern Bug
Card 1/3   River valley. To the south of the village of Gur'yevka

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            it is covered by a blanket of younger deposits. The Middle Sar-
            matian is composed of limestones, clays and sands (10 to 23 m)
            with characteristic mactras, cardiums and other forms typical of
            the aquatic habitat with a lowered salinity. The Upper Sarma-
            tian deposits of the northern district lie on a transgression
            (to the north of the town of Voznesensk), and are represented by
            sand-clay formations (5 m) with thin layers of soft coal; dense
            limestones and marls (30 m) predominate in the stratum of the
            Upper Sarmatian to the south; layers containing exclusively
            fresh water organisms are also present. Meotian deposits lie
            on the eroded surface of the Sarmatian formations. The northern
            border of their extent intersects the southern Bug River valley
            in the region of Novo-Odessa. At the base of the Meotian lie
            clays (2 to 4 m) with Helix sp., overlain by a complex (2 to
            6 m) of clays, limestones and quartz sands. The upper (con-
            geria) horizon is missing. Pontian deposits transgress over
            the Meotian and the Sarmatian formations (in the north); they
            consist of iron-bearing reddish gray limestones, clays, and
            sands. Reddish brown clays, probably of post-Tertiary origin,
Card 2/3

KOSTRITSKIY, M.Ye.; YENA, V.

Studying the nature of the Crimean Peninsula during the Soviet
regime. Izv. Krym. otd. Geog. ob-va no.5:51-82 '58. (MIRA 14:9)
(Crimea--Physical geography)

REMEZOVSKIY, I.D. [Remezovs'kyi, I.D.]; KOSTRITSYA, N.Yu.
      [Kostrytsia, N.IU.]

      "Cultural development of the Ukraine in 1921-1925" by H.M.
      Shevchuk. Reviewed by I.D. Remezovs'kyi, N.IU. Kostrytsia.
      Dop. AN URSR no.3:420-421 '64.   (MIRA 17:5)

GUK, V.K. [Huk, V.K.], kand.ist. nauk; KOSTRITSYA, N.Yu. [Kostrytsia, N.IU], kand.ist.nauk

Struggle of the Communist Party for the industrialization of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Nauk zap.Kyiv.un. 16 no.11:157-179 '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Ukraine--Industrialization)

USTINOV, A.M.; KOSTRITSYN, V.K.

Differentiating individual factors affecting the volume of gas liberation in mines. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.16:121-133 '64.   (MIRA 18:7)

KOSTRITSYN, V. N.

Penzen Inst. Sanitation Bacteriology, (-1944-).

"The Influence of Water Regimen on the Appearance of the
Edema in Vaccinated Calves,"

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 10-11, 1944.

GUZMAN, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSTRITSKIY, V.Ya.

Present state of oxygen machinery manufacture in foreign
countries. Trudy VNIIKIMASH no.8:201 '64.

(MIRA 17:10

KOSTRO, Bozena; PROKOPOWICZ, Jan; SERWATKO, Andrzej

Studies on acute and chronic toxicity of epsilon-aminocaproic acid.
Acta physiol. Pol. 15 no.3:439-448 My-Je '64.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakologii Akademii Medycznej w Bialymstoku (Kierow-nik: doc. dr. A. Danysz); z Zakladu Chemii Fizjologicznej Akademii
Medycznej w Bialymstoku (Kierownik: doc. dr. S. Niewiarowski); z
Zakladu Histologii Akademii Medycznej w Bialymstoku (Kierownik: doc.
dr. H. Lewinska).

POLAND / Farm Animals. General Problems.   Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7276

Author   : Kostro, Wiltold
Inst   : Not given
Title   : Keratin - A Source of Protein Feeds

Orig Pub : Przem. rolny PGR, 1957, 2, No 11-12, 17-19

Abstract : It is indicated that waste which contains keratin
            may be utilized; in the first place, bristle and
            horn waste, horn remnants, waste derived in
            poultry raising, fish scales, and others. In
            order to obtain keratin which contains amino
            acids required in nutrition, the raw material is
            subjected to alkaline hydrolysis under pressure.
            After neutralization, steaming and drying, a
            concentrate in the form of a fine powder of
            creamy color is obtained. The finished product

Card 1/2

KOSTRO, Wojciech, mgr inz.; BOLEK, Zenon A., mgr inz.

Resistance selection in the rotor circuit of a simplified electric shaft. Przegl elektrotechn 39 no.10:387-391 O '63.

ACC NR: AP6023987   (A)   SOURCE CODE: PO/0078/66/000/002/0003/0007

AUTHOR: Kostro, Zdzislaw; Zawadzki, Jerzy

ORG: none

TITLE: Polish tropical corrosion expedition. Selected research results

SOURCE: Opakowanie, no. 2, 1966, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: packaging material, corrosion resistance, corrosion test

ABSTRACT: The basic research goal, involving two trips Gdansk-Calcutta via Port Said and two year storage of goods in Calcutta, was collecting data for the development of improved and economic methods of packaging for exported machinery and apparatus. Problems of corrosion were emphasized in a first group of studies and packaging considered as a contributing factor for corrosion behavior; in a second group, the condition of samples was used as an indicator of barrier efficiency. Pine wood cages or layered boxes combining pine board, asphaltized cardboard or paper and zinc coated sheet metal were used for the first, and pine wood boxes with protecting lids for the second type of investigation. Water temperature and climatic conditions were correlated with the microclimate inside of boxes. Cast iron and alloy samples were placed in the boxes and protected by various methods. Condensation of vapor may occur during the day if the temperature difference between air and metal surface reaches a critical value for a given relative humidity. The measurements indicated that con-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6023987

ditions during the trip do not favor such condensation; thus, the protection em-
ployed might be possibly reduced. Considerable temperature and humidity differences
outside and inside of boxes were observed, proper packaging reducing the effect of
climatic variations. The properties of wood cause balanced distribution of water
between packaging material and enclosed air, providing an important protective
barrier between environment and microclimate. Orig. art. has; 4 tables and 4
figures.

/3/

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

BOROWIECKI, Wladyslaw, inz.; KOSTRO, Zdzislaw, inz.

Proper wrapping, one of the basic factors in the design of
machines and equipment. Przegl mech 21 no.11:336-338.
10 Je '62.

1. Misisterstwo Handlu Zagranicznego, Centralny Inspektorat
    Standaryzacji, Warszawa (for Borowiecki).
2. Centralny Osrodek Opakowan, Warszawa, (for Kostro).

KOSTROGRYZOV, V. S.

KOSTROGRYZOV, V. S.- "Heat-Engineering Fundamentals of Automatization of Open-hearth Furnaces." Min of Higher Education USSR, Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Dnepropetrovsk, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate Of Technical Sciences)

SO: <u>Knizhnaya Letopis'</u> No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

AUTHORS: Shimko, Ye.M. and Kostroma, G.N.   SOV/68-59-1-11/26

TITLE: On the Problem of Coefficients of Recovery and Processing
             of Crude Benzole (K voprosu koeffitsiyentov ulavlivaniya
             i pererabotki syrogo benzola)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 41 - 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A comparison of benzole losses of the below plant before
             and after the transfer of the benzole recovery shop
             to creosote oil and improved cooling of the absorption
             oil is given (Table 1). It is pointed out that although
             benzole losses were decreased, the yield of benzole per
             ton of coal remained unchanged (at the same composition
             of the coal blend). A similar comparison of the yield of
             pure products (Table 2) indicated that the yield of pure
             products increased by about 2% with a simultaneous decrease
             in the yield of solvent naphtha. The losses of solvent
             naphtha are calculated on a difference between the amount
             of this component which can be obtained on the bases of
             analysis and the amount of the product actually produced.
             As the methods of analysis of the raw benzole (the amount
             distilling off to 180 °C) were changed during the period
             and the latest method ChMTU 10108-55 gave results lower
Card1/2   than those obtained on the plant, the authors conclude

On the Problem of Coefficients of Recovery and Processing of Crude
Benzole

SOV/68-59-1-11/26

that on processing losses of benzole increased and not of
solvent naphtha. It is therefore proposed to replace the
ChMTU standard method by a new one which will give results
corresponding to the actual plant operation.
There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprodzerzhinskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
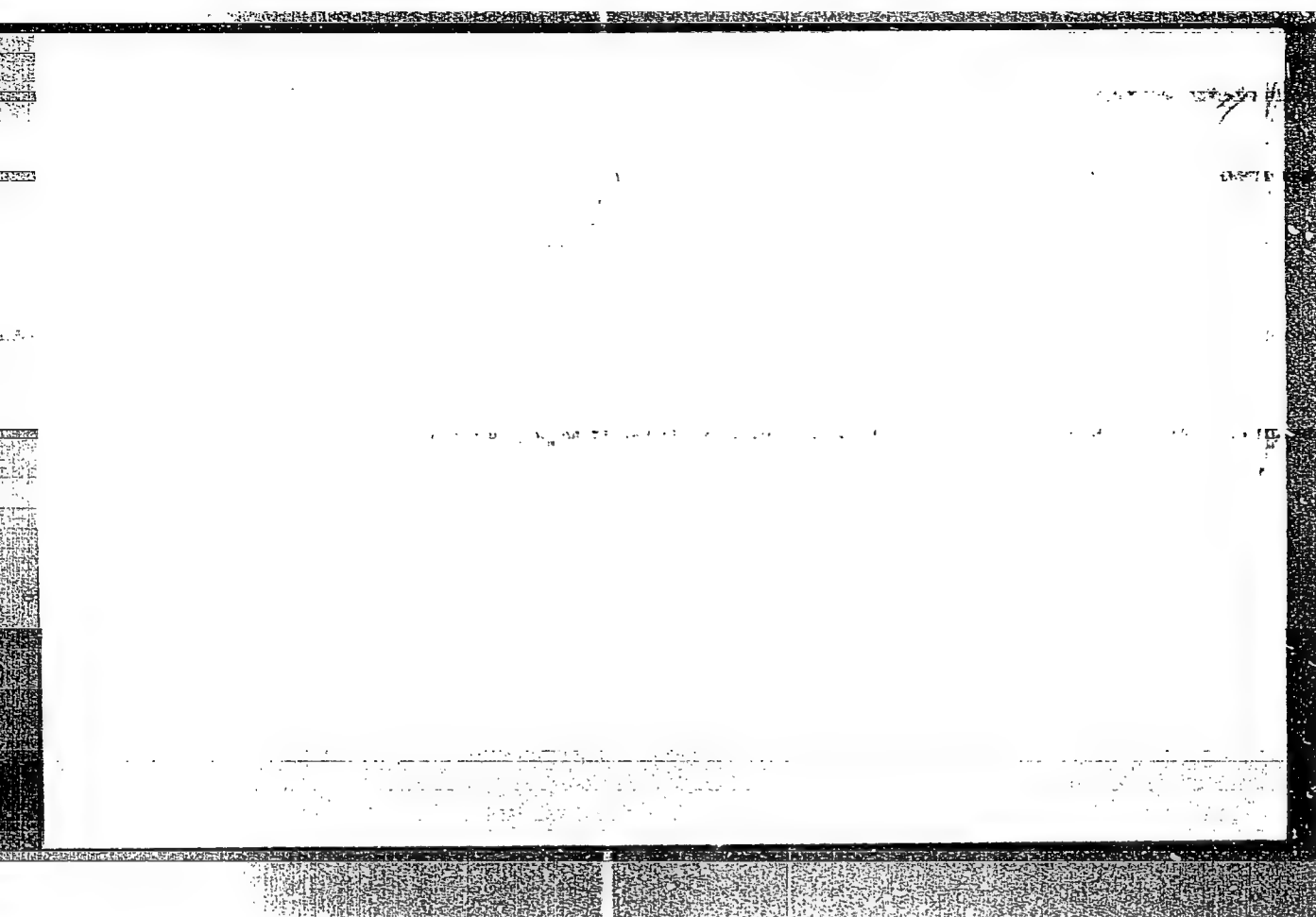(Dneprodzerzhinsk Coking Works)

Card 2/2

Kostroma, T V

L. K. SEVASTENKO, R. Ya. Levina, and T. V. Kostroma [Moscow State Univ.]

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KOSTROMA, T.V.

Boron organic compounds. Part 7. Effect of phosphorus pentachloride
on arylboric acid esters. Synthesis of arylchloroboric acidesters.
Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.3:376-377 Mr '56.   (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii
nauk SSSR.
            (Chloroboric acid) (Phosphorus pentachloride)

KOSTROMA, T. V.

Organoboron compounds
pounds with an asymmetric boron
T V K...

51 ... 1944 1957 ...

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KOSTROMA, T.V.

Boron organic compounds. Report No.16: Arylalkylaminoboric acid esters. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.5:646-648 My '57.
(MIRA 10:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Boric acid)

N..................

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KOSTROMA, T.V.

Boron organic compounds. Report No.21: New methods for the synthesis
of borazole derivatives. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.9:1125-
1127 S '57.   (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
                              (Borazole)

KOSTROMA, T. V., Cand Chem Sci --(dis) "Synthesis and transforma-
tions of ethers of arylchlorboric acids." Mos, 1958. 10 pp
(Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Organic Chemistry im N.D.Zelinskiy).
120 copies   (KL, 20-58, 93

-23-

5(3)

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M., Kostroma, T. V.   SOV/79-29-5-15/75

TITLE: Organoboron Compounds (Bororganicheskiye soyedineniya).
               36. Synthesis of Hexasubstituted Compounds of "Borazol" From Esters
               of the Aryl-chloroboric Acid (36. Sintez geksazameshchennykh
               borazola iz efirov arilkhlorbornykh kislot).

ABSTRACT: In order to devise a method of synthesizing "borazol" derivatives in
               the present paper thermal transformations of some esters of aryl-
               ethyl-amino-boric acids as well as of aryl-phenyl-amino-boric acids
               were investigated. By the influence of ethyl amine upon esters of
               the aryl-chloroboric acid isobutyl esters of the p-toluene-ethyl-
               amino-boric, o-toluene-ethyl-amino-boric and α-naphthyl-ethyl-amino-
               boric acid were obtained. The opinion expressed in reference 1
               regarding the transformation mechanism of the esters of the aryl-
               ethyl-amino-boric acid into "borazol" compounds and esters of the
               aryl-boric acid was revised. It was concluded that "borazol"
               compounds are formed by separation of alcohol directly from amino
               esters (I). Further the alcohol reacts with the initial amino ester
               thus forming the ester of aryl-boric acid and ethyl-amine. Owing to
Card 1/4   this reaction one half of the ester of the aryl-ethyl-amino-boric

Organoboron Compounds.   SOV/79-29-5-15/75
36. Synthesis of Hexasubstituted Compounds of "Borazol" From Esters of the
Aryl-chloroboric Acid.

acid must be converted into the "borazol" compound and the other
into the ester of the aryl-boric acid which really took place. This
reaction mechanism was confirmed by the ready transformation of
aryl-bis-(ethylamino)boron (II) into B-triaryl-N-triethyl-borazol,
which took place in the presence of small alcohol quantities. The
experiment indicated that phenyl-bis-(ethylamino)-boron is transformed
into B-triphenyl-N-triethyl-borazol on heating up to 260° in the
presence of small amounts of butyl alcohol. The yield is 85%.
Without alcohol its yield is only 17% (Ref 2). With aniline the
esters of the aryl-chloro-boric acid yield the aniline hydrochloride
and esters of aryl-phenyl-aminoboric acid which can, however, not be
prepared in a pure form. During distillation in vacuum at 15-20 mm
they are cleaved to give aniline, esters of the aryl-boric acid and
B-triaryl-N-triphenyl-borazols. In this way the hexaphenyl-borazol
was obtained from the ester of the phenyl-boric acid (30%) and the
B-tri-p-tolyl-N-triphenyl borazol (39.4%) from the ester of the
p-toluyl-chloroboric acid and aniline. The formation mechanism of
borazol compounds from esters of the aryl-phenyl-aminoboric acid
Card 2/4   differs from the mechanism of the thermal transformation of esters

Organoboron Compounds.   SOV/79-29-5-15/75
36. Synthesis of Hexasubstituted Compounds of "Borazol" From Esters of the
Aryl-chloroboric Acid.

of the aryl-ethyl-aminoboric acid. In contrast with the latter they
are cleaved at about 200° symmetrically into esters of the aryl-
boric acid and aryl-bis(phenylamino)boron (VI) which are transformed
at $300-400^{\circ}$, after separation of aniline, to give hexaaryl-borazols.
In this way the phenyl-bis(phenylamino)boron (79.4%) was obtained
from esters of the phenyl-phenylamino-boric acid and the p-tolyl-
bis(phenylamino)boron (83.6%) from the esters of the p-tolyl-
phenyl-aminoboric acid. In accordance with the mechanism mentioned
"borazol" compounds are formed from amino esters (V) in the same
yield (about 30%) as on thermal decomposition of aryl-bis(phenylamino-)
boron. The phenyl-bis-(phenylamino-)boron is converted in the
presence of small amounts of butyl alcohol into hexaphenyl-borazols
in the same yield as without alcohols. All "borazol" derivatives
obtained possess a stability unusual for organoboron compounds with
respect to atmospheric oxygen and moisture. There are 2 Soviet
references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
Card 3/4

Organoboron Compounds.
36. Synthesis of Hexasubstituted Compounds of "Borazol" From Esters of the
Aryl-chloroboric Acid   SOV/79-29-5-15/75

(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1958

Card 4/4

5(3)   SOV/79-29-5-16/75
AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M., Blokhina, A. N., Kostroma, T. V.

TITLE: Organoboron Compounds (Bororganicheskiye soyedineniya). 37.Syn-
              thesis of B-Triarylborazols From Aryl Boron Dichlorides (37.
              Sintez B-triarilborazolov iz arilbordikhloridov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5,
              pp 1483 - 1486 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reference 1 describes the reaction of phenylboron-dichloride
              with ammonia, where B-triphenyl borazol is formed. In the
              present paper it was found that also other aryl-boron dichlorides
                 react with ammonia in a similar way. The samples required for
              the investigation were prepared by means of reaction of aryl-
              boric acid esters with phosphorus pentachloride, p-chloro-
              phenyl-boron dichloride and p-bromo-phenyl-boron-dichloride. On
              introduction of ammonia into benzene solution of aryl-boron-
              dichloride its ammoniate is formed at room temperature. On
              heating its benzene suspension in the water bath and on con-
              tinued introduction of ammonia the ammoniate is tranformed into
              ammonium chloride and B-triaryl-borazol. In this way B-tri-p-
Card 1/2   tolyl-borazol, B-tri-p-chlorophenyl-borazol and B-tri-p-bromo-

Organoboron Compounds. 37. Synthesis of B-Triarylborazols SOV/79-29-5-16/75
From Aryl Boron Dichlorides

phenyl-borazol were obtained in yields of 65 - 91%. The reaction
mechanism probably consists of a transformation of the aryl-
boron dichloride initially formed (I) into aryl-chloro-amino-
boron (II). The molecules of the latter condense with one an-
other and form triaryl-borazol. The B-triaryl-borazols are
extremely stable with respect to atmospheric moisture and oxy-
gen as compared with other organoboron compounds. The phenyl-
boron-dichloride yields complex compounds with triethyl-amine.
There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences,USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1958

Card 2/2

$\mathcal{BR}$

ACCESSION NR. AT4033985   8/0000/63/000/000/0053/0058

AUTHOR: Berlin, A. A.; Kostroma, T. V.

TITLE: Polymers with conjugated bonds and hetero atoms in the conjugated chain. XXXVI. Chelate polymers of salycyl derivatives of ferrocene

SOURCE: Geterotsepny*ye vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya (Heterochain macromolecular compounds); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1963, 53-58

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, sali-cylferrocene, disalicylferrocene, tetrasalicylferrocene, chelate polymer

ABSTRACT: New semiconducting salicyl derivatives of ferrocene were prepared at the Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, Akademii nauk SSSR (Insitute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR). The following were synthesized: mono- to penta- salicylferrocenes

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR. AT4033985

as well as chelate polymers of tetrasalicylferrocene (TSF) with Cu,
Be, Fe(II), Fe(III), Al, or Mg, and chelate polymers of disalicyl-
ferrocene (DSF) with Ag or Cu. Some monomeric chelates were also
prepared. The di- to penta-salicylferrocenes were prepared by reac-
ting ferrocene with a diazonium salt of p-aminosalicylic acid in
sulfuric acid solution. After isolation, the salicylferrocenes
were separated by fractional extraction. Monomeric and polymeric
chelates were prepared from fractions containing mostly DSF or TSF
by reacting solutions of the DSF or TSF with metal acetylacetonates
or with metal salt solutions at about room temperature. Obtained in
high yields (64--99%) were monomeric chelates of DSF with Ag or Cu
and chelate polymers of TSF with Cu, Mg, Al, Be, Fe(II), or Fe(III).
The chelate polymers were infusible black powders which were insoluble
in organic solvents, and decomposed upon treatment with NaOH or
other alkali. The thermal stability of the polymers was highest for
Be, Mg, and Al chelates, which withstand 200°C without significant
weight losses; it was lowest for Cu chelates, which show a 30%
weight loss at 200°C for 5 hr. The chelate polymers showed higher

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR. AT4033985

electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility than the DSF or TSF monomers. For example, conductivity at $20^\circ C$ is $2.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ohm^{-1} cm^{-1} for the DSF-Cu^{2+} chelate and $2.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ohm^{-1} cm^{-1} for DSF. The chelate polymers give a narrow EPR signal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 tables, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24May62   DATE ACQ: 30Apr64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH,PH   NO REF SOV: 004   OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

KOSTROMENKO, I.L.

USSR/ Engineering - Ship pipe-lines

Card 1/1   Pub. 128 - 8/23

Authors   : Kostromenko, I. L.

Title   : About the interchangeability of plumbing for ships (pipes) during serial manufacture

Periodical : Vest. mash. 2, 40 - 46, Feb 1955

Abstract   : Problems and difficulties encountered in designing and serial manufacturing of uniform, readily interchangeable pipe-lines for ships are discussed, and a description is given of pipe-lines design and configuration. Four USSR references (1946 - 1951). Drawings.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

KOSTROMENKO, I.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Principles of pipe interchangeability in ship pieplines in
building standard-type ships. Trudy NTO sud.prom. 8
no.3:59-73 '59.   (MIRA 13:5)
(Marine pipe fitting)

VIP. 4, S. 83.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

KOSTROMIN A. I.,

FA 151T14

USSR/Engineering - Circuit Breakers Sep 49
Automatic Equipment

"New Load Drive for Automatic Repeated Switching and Automatic Connection of Reserve," A. I. Kostromin, Engr, 1½ pp

"Elek Stants" No 9

Previous types did not have free trip-action during closing. As a result, when quick-acting protection is used, delay in disconnecting the drive sometimes causes breaker contacts to fuse. Moreover, when loading apparatus is added to these drives, the drive shaft may jam, so that

USSR/Engineering - Circuit Breakers Sep 49
(Contd)

151T14

breaker is only partially opened. To remedy this, Orgres in 1948 designed new drive suitable for use with breakers up to 35 kv. Describes construction in detail, with three photographs.

151T14

KOSTROMIN, A.I.

KOSTROMIN, A.I., inzhener; ROZENKNOP, M.P., inzhener.

On alternating current drives for circuit breakers. Elektrichestvo
no.4:76 Ap '54.

1. Orgres MKSKP.   (Electric circuit breakers)

(MLRA 7:5)

KOSTROMIN, A.I.

Possible application of m-nitrobenzeneazoresorcin and m-nitrobenzene-
azoresorcin for amperometric determination of magnesium and beryllium.
Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 115 no.3:65-68 '55.

MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Polarography) (Magnesium) (Beryllium)

KOSTROMIN, A. I.

GROMAKOV, S.D.;-KOSTROMIN, A.I.

Surface tension and liquidus of the ternary system $NaNO_3$-KNO_3-$RbNO_3$.
Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 115 no.3:93-100 '55.

(MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra neorganichesskoy i analiticheskoy khimii.
(Surface tension) (Systems (Chemistry))

Amperometric determination of lead, copper and zinc
A. I. Kostromin. Uchenye Zapiski
Sbornik. 179-83/104

metric titration can be used
use of Na lanthr... late as the titrating
for the background electro...
NO₃ is also used for...
and Pb

5

G. M. Kosnlapoff

KOSTROMIN, A. I.

"Polarographic Investigation of the Complex Compounds of Cadmium With Some alpha-Amino Acids," by A. I. Kostromin and V. A. Vekslina, Chair of Analytical Chemistry, Kazan' State University, Zhurnal Neorganicheskov Khimii, Vol 1, No 10, Oct 56, pp 2385-2389

The formation of complexes by Cd^{2+} ions in solutions of glycine, alpha-alanine, alpha-amino butyric acid, and lysine has been subjected to investigation by the polarographic method. It has been established that complex compounds are formed in definite p_H ranges: with glycine at p_H = 8.6-10.0, with alpha-alanine at p_H = 8.5-10.0, with alpha-amino butyric acid at p_H = 8.8-10.0, and with lysine at p_H values above 8.3. The composition and stability of the complex compounds that are formed were determined. The complex compounds of Cd^{2+} with glycine, alpha-alanine, and alpha-amino butyric acid were found to have a composition corresponding to the formula,

$$R - COO \diagdown \qquad \diagup OOC - R$$
$$NH_2 ----Cd---- NH_2$$
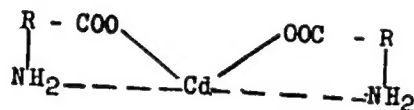
In the p_H range investigated, the compound of cadmium with lysine was found to have the composition $Cd R^+$.

Sum. 1805

KASTRININA E T

Amperometric determination of Cadmium

W. M. Sternberg